

eighty feet from the elm. The two pairs did not visit each other's territories, but all four birds visited my ground trap for canary-seeds, one at a time, or occasionally in pairs. This trap was situated approximately one hundred and twenty-five feet from one territory and about one hundred and eighty feet from the other.

On May 27th it was decided again to establish the identity of the four nesting birds, and they were accordingly all trapped in the forenoon, one at a time. Two of the four nesting birds were B69411 and B69417, banded in 1931 as birds-of-the-year. The third bird was my only adult return Song Sparrow, B69257, which nested here also in 1931, and the fourth was a new bird banded by me May 18, 1932.

The above records are given for what they are worth. Alone, they are not conclusive in proving that the reason juvenile Song Sparrows do not nest here regularly year after year is because old returns preempt the nesting territories used, yet the facts recorded indicate that such may be the case, and they prove that occasionally young birds do nest in the same area in which they were born some ten months previously.

Peterboro, New Hampshire, May 20, 1932.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY OF THE NORTHEASTERN BIRD-BANDING ASSOCIA- TION FOR THE YEAR 1931

ONE hundred and fifty thousand birds, approximately, are now entered on the banding records of this Association. The totals which we give include those of the Austin Ornithological Research Station, where the work of several of our members reporting individually last year is included in the Research Station report. A separate account of the Station was published in the April, 1932, issue of *Bird-Banding*.

The total number of birds banded in 1931 was 27,202 (over four thousand more than last year), of one hundred and fifty species or races. Total returns were 1086, embracing 44 species. Included in these totals are the bandings and returns of William P. Wharton at Summerville, South Carolina. The species banded in largest numbers were Terns (Common, Arctic, and Roseate), 11,206; Song Sparrow, 1690; Junco, 1332; Purple Finch, 1289; Gulls (Laughing and Herring), 1137. The species returning in greatest numbers were Purple Finch, 185; Tree Sparrow, 162; Song Sparrow, 162; Chipping Sparrow, 154; Junco, 70.

Individual members banding the largest number of birds last year were: Mrs. Prince S. Crowell, 2572; William P.

Wharton, 1581 (in Groton, Massachusetts, and in Summer-ville, South Carolina); Mrs. Kenneth B. Wetherbee, 1011; James P. Melzer, 801; Richard M. Hinchman, 787; Mrs. J. F. Anthony, 529.

The following tabulation gives the returns by species:

RETURNS DURING 1931 ¹	
<i>Species</i>	<i>Number</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	1
Red-legged Black Duck	1
Common Black Duck	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	1
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1
Herring Gull	1
Common Tern	6
Arctic Tern	1
Roseate Tern	2
Mourning Dove	9
Northern Flicker	4
Tree Swallow	17
White-breasted Nuthatch	7
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1
Brown Creeper	3
House Wren	7
Catbird	35
Eastern Robin	18
Eastern Hermit Thrush	3
Eastern Bluebird	7
Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1
Starling	4
Eastern Yellow Warbler	2
Myrtle Warbler	7
Northern Pine Warbler	2
American Redstart	4
Eastern Red-wing	4
Baltimore Oriole	2
Bronzed Grackle	1
Cowbird	9
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	13
Eastern Purple Finch	185
Eastern Goldfinch	13
Red-eyed Towhee	18
Eastern Savannah Sparrow	1
Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow	7
Eastern Vesper Sparrow	28
Slate-colored Junco	70
Eastern Tree Sparrow	162
Eastern Chipping Sparrow	154
Eastern Field Sparrow	32
White-throated Sparrow	78
Swamp Sparrow	1
Eastern Song Sparrow	162
Total	1086

ALICE B. HARRINGTON, *Recording Secretary*.

¹This list includes returns of species both to nesting grounds and to wintering grounds.—EDITOR.